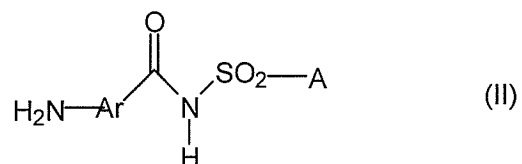


Listing of Claims:

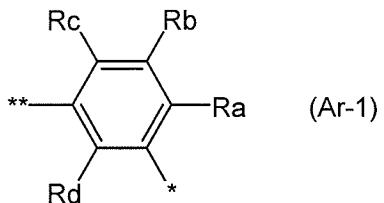
1-17. (Canceled)

18. (Previously Presented) An aminobenzoylsulfamic acid amide
of the formula II



where the variables are as defined below:

Ar is a group of the formula Ar-1



where

R^a is halogen or cyano,

R^b is hydrogen,

R^c is halogen or hydrogen,

R^d is hydrogen;

* denotes the point of attachment of Ar to the C(O)
group and

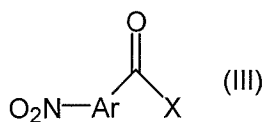
** denotes the point of attachment of Ar to the
nitrogen atom of the amino group; and

A is a group of the formula NR^1R^2 ,
 where one of the radicals R^1 or R^2 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl,
 C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl or C_2 - C_6 -alkynyl and the other radical R^1 or R^2
 is C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl or phenyl.

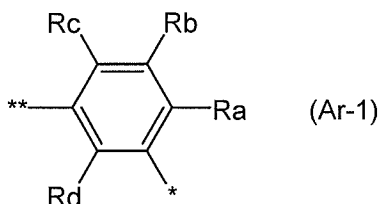
19. (Canceled)

20. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing
 aminobenzoylsulfamic acid amides of the formula II as
 claimed in claim 18, which process comprises the following
 steps:

a) reacting an aroyl compound of the formula III



where Ar is a group of the formula Ar-1



where

R^a is halogen or cyano,

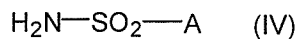
R^b is hydrogen,

R^c is halogen or hydrogen,

R^d is hydrogen;

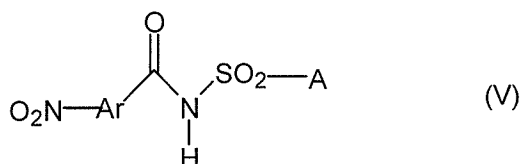
* denotes the point of attachment of Ar to the C(O) group and

** denotes the point of attachment of Ar to the nitrogen atom of the amino group; and X is halogen or C₁-C₄-alkoxy with a sulfamic acid amide of the formula IV



where A is a group of the formula NR^1R^2 , where one of the radicals R^1 or R^2 is hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl or C₂-C₆-alkynyl and the other radical R^1 or R^2 is C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl or phenyl; and

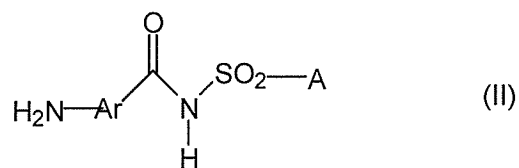
b) reducing the nitrobenzoylsulfamic acid amide, obtained in step a), of the formula V



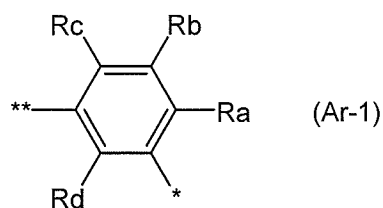
to produce the aminobenzoylsulfamic acid amide of formula II.

21. (Original) A process as claimed in claim 20, wherein in step b) the reduction is carried out in the presence of catalytic amounts of transition metals or transition metal compounds.

22. (Previously Presented) An aminobenzoylsulfamic acid amide of the formula II where the variables are as defined below:



Ar is a group of the formula Ar-1



where

R^a is halogen,

R^b is hydrogen,

R^c is halogen,

R^d is hydrogen;

* denotes the point of attachment of Ar to the C(O) group and

** denotes the point of attachment of Ar to the nitrogen atom of the amino group; and

A is NR¹R² where each of R¹ and R² is C₁-C₆-alkyl.